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In the discussions of mental life, the speakers identify psychology with the system of thought generally called psychoanalysis. The concepts of Freud and Jung are uncritically accepted as satisfactory explanations of human behavior, and are regarded as established guides for educational procedure. The reader gains an impression that very few of those speaking are acquainted with psychology as understood by the experimental and educational psychologists of our day.

As is inevitable when the complete verbatim proceedings of such a conference are published, much is included that is not worth printing. To offer an exhaustive critique of the contents would be to exceed the intentions of this review. It was evidently not the purpose of the conference to add to knowledge, as original research is not presented. It was the purpose, rather, to discuss points of view. The philosophy emanating from the conference on this basis shows women physicians to be in line with the most progressive aims of women at large.

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*League of Nations.* A chapter in the history of the movement.

By THEODORE MARBURG, M.A., LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. 139 pp. \$0.60.

The first part of this volume takes up the conclusions of a private study group of eminent scholars in regard to the organization and working of a league of nations. This organization would consist of a Legislative Assembly, made up of representatives from all the nation members. The brains of this would be an executive committee but there would be a Council of Conciliation, which would be invested with the power of injunction, and an International Court of fifteen judges, who would reside permanently at the seat of the court.

In addition to incidents in the history of the organization of the League of Peace (later changed to League to Enforce Peace), the author takes up some of the special problems that would confront a league of nations. Among these are the backward nation, race, and alien governments, sovereignty, and war. Also a few criticisms of a league are considered.

The volume closes with expressions of opinion in favor of a league of nations by leading statesmen in America and Europe. While an interesting and very suggestive little volume, it of course makes no attempt at a complete treatment of the subject.

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